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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

winning ways

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WIN
WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

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Letters-to-the-Editor Policy
Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number. Letters will be published in WINNING WAYS as space and publication deadlines permit and are subject to Editorial discretion. Whenever a letter is addressing a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

Feature Articles
Articles, photos and features pertaining in the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

New Publication Deadline Dates:
February 15.....April issue
June 2.....August issue
November 1.....January issue

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Prue Fitts

Change of Venue

The "best laid plans of mice and (wo)men" often go awry. So, we will have our WIN meeting in Atlanta at the ANA spring show on April 8th instead of April 29th in Columbus. Bob Fritch will be our speaker. His topic is "What I collect". We will have door prizes as usual and a special auction. We have two copies of "A Guide Book of United States Coins" aka The Red Book to auction. It is the 58th edition with the 50th F.U.N. logo on the front (donated to WIN by F.U.N.) and signed by Ken Bressett. These have been selling for more than $225 on E-Bay. So our estimate is for at least that! We also have one copy, signed, of "United States Gold Counterfeit Detection Guide" by Bill Fivaz with Full Color Analysis Dollars to Double Eagles. Estimated bid starts at $30. If you cannot attend the Atlanta meeting, you can e-mail me your bids for the books at WINPRUE@aol.com. I need to have the bids by April 1. Good luck – these are treasures.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO US

It's been fifteen years! In February of 1992, WIN was incorporated having been started by professional women in numismatics the summer before. And what women! Mary Sauvain, Sondra Behmer and Teresa Darling were the spearheads, with Beth Deisher and many, many more names you would recognize. WIN started as a support group for these women who found that most of the time, they were sole representatives of the gender. They met at shows, shared housing and concerns about the industry. WIN's profile is slightly different now. Many of our members are not in "the business", (though many still are) and there are many more collectors - women who collect coins from all areas of the world and from all eras. Some collect portraits, some animals, some music related coins and many other fields. If you can think of it, chances are someone in our group collects it. We live in all areas. This year, we welcomed our first members from Japan and England. We look forward to expanding farther. We have so much to share with each other.

And not to be exclusive, men have been welcomed in the club from the beginning. Some are associate members and are fully vested in our activities. They share information, give talks and write for the magazine. They help sell raffle tickets to support our important scholarships to the ANA summer seminar – they are eligible to win, too. And their support of our progress in the field of numismatics has been awesome.

Let's celebrate with a special birthday party in Denver in August. We will have a first ever symposium showcasing some of our Women in Numismatics and paired with the ANA. We are still in the planning process and could use your input, so please contact me with ideas.

Do women collect differently than men? We are told so. Men behave like the hunters of old: hunt a bear, wear a bear jacket, when it wears out, get another bear. Women gather, with an eye to the future. And the point is? It doesn't matter! We all enjoy the process, and sharing what we love to collect.

I hope to see you soon - *Prue*
WINPRUE@aol.com

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NEEDED: WEBMASTER/WEBMISTRESS

Contact Prue Fitts if you are interested in taking charge of the WIN Website
Prue Fitts: 508-877-0123 WINPRUE@aol.com

Change of Meeting Place

WIN Meeting

Place: **ANA Atlanta Convention**
Date: **Saturday April 8, 2006**
Speaker: **Bob Fritch**
Subject: **"What I collect"**
Time: **9:00 AM**

Join us for coffee!

ADVERTISING DEADLINES

Copy must be received by the following deadlines:

February 15.....April Issue
June 2.....August Issue
November 1.....January Issue

Without the Grace of God

By Katie Heinrich

The 1911 Godless Canadian coins lacked the part of the legend DEI GRATIA (or DEI GRA), which is Latin for stating that the king ruled "by the grace of God." The DEI GRATIA had been included on all previous Canadian coins.

On May 6, 1910 King Edward VII died. This meant that months would be spent on the preparation and selection of new designs for coins bearing King George V's portrait. Because he died in May, there was little doubt that the new coinage would be ready by the end of the year, as tradition allowed that the old coinage be used until then. However in the summer of 1910 a superintendent of London's Royal Mint wrote to say that there might be an unusual delay due to the fact that the mint was missing important staff members. Canada then built up a stock of coinage, enough to last through February 1911.

As the New Year rolled around the new dies had still not been delivered. Canada contacted London about the delay, to which London replied that last year's dies could be used if necessary. In March 1911, the London mint requested that Canada choose between two legends for the obverse. One was in English, one in Latin. The Latin legend was immediately chosen and it seemed like the dies might be ready before Canada's coinage stock was gone. Near mid-1911

Left: 1911 Godless Quarter, legend lacks DEI GRA
Right: 1912 Quarter, legend includes DEI GRA

Canada received the materials for the large cents. To their complete dismay, the royal title had been changed so that DEI GRA (by the grace of God) was not included.

A general election was coming up in a few months, and this mistake would not be good for the Liberals, who were in control at the time. Still, the mint issued the new cents rather than have to use Edward VII's dies. Canada's coinage stocks were almost gone and the high summer demand was fast approaching. Canada could afford no more delay and the designs were approved in June. The public was very upset at the changed legend and was assured that the Royal Mint in London was responsible. However, in September it was discovered that Canada's minister of finance had actually approved the incorrect legend in early March. The London Mint expressed its regret and promised that the legend would be restored in 1912.

It's hard to say whether or not the incident had any affect on the election. However, in late September 1911, the Liberals faced a crushing defeat, after holding power for fifteen consecutive years.

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The Penny, Coin for the Ages, Part II
The Denarius Meets the Roman Ego

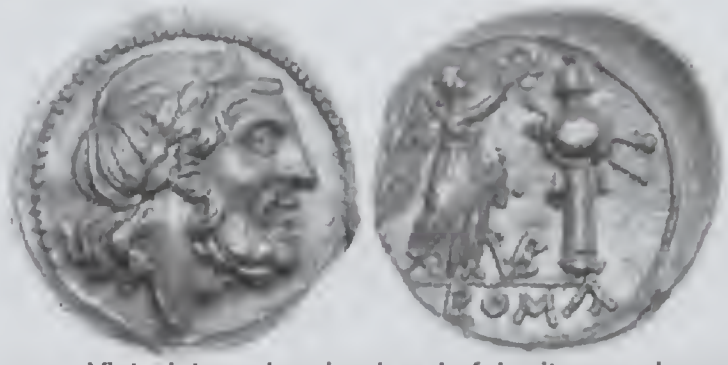
By Sherry Briggs

Hannibal was old news, rendered uninteresting by the desperate efforts of busy Romans and their allies. The Denarius took its place as the ruling coin, but another denomination, the *victoriatus*, was born at the same time. This coin was minted for only a short while, and was meant for the use of the Greek-founded cities in Southern Italy. (1) Having invaded Italy, Hannibal was marching south in 217 BCE and trying to draw the Roman general Fabius into battle, but Fabius, nicknamed "Cunctator" (The Delayer) was confining himself to harrying Hannibal's army by brief sorties. Hoping to provoke Fabius into open battle, Hannibal took over a series of the mainly Greek towns to the south of Rome. A few of those cities, notably Terantum, had been quick to side with Hannibal once they had seen the example he had set with Geronium in Apulia. Geronium had remained loyal to Rome, and had attempted to resist Hannibal's blandishments. Polybius casually mentions, describing Hannibal's defeat of Geronium, that that "he put the inhabitants to the sword". (2) Although he then goes on to discuss the excellent use Hannibal made of the resources of the area, it is hard not to see in one's mind's eye the terrible scene as every man, woman and child was slaughtered.

The important harbor city of Tarantum now drew his attentions. The Romans had an apparently impregnable citadel there, but Hannibal managed to enlist the aid of some of the Tarentines, with the result that the Roman garrison was taken. On advice from the Carthaginians, the Tarentines stayed quietly at home and were unharmed. Every Roman in the city was killed. (3)

With Hannibal's defeat by Scipio in Africa in 202, the cities of southern Italy were perhaps even more enthusiastic in returning to Rome, but it was too late. Memories of what had happened in Tarentum, and other cities, were too recent, too bitter. The cities lost land to the Romans, and bore a disproportionately heavy conscription burden. (4) This was not all. Rome now had the denarius, a coin of good silver. For southern Italy, another coin, the *victoriatus*, was provided. The very name of the *victoriatus* held propaganda value, as it reminded the southern cities and towns that Rome was victorious. The images used on the coin backed up this message. It is often described as a coin with debased silver content, worth 3/4 of a denarius. It had the head of Jupiter on the obverse. Prominent among the reverse types was a victory with a military trophy of captured armor. (figure 1) The value was intended to be roughly equivalent to one of the drachms the southern cities were accustomed to using, but both the name and the reverse images bore a clear message, one of the earliest uses of propaganda in Roman coinage. Southern Italy had been an economic powerhouse up to this time, but after the defeat of Hannibal it was dealt a blow from which it has not even yet fully recovered. Not surprisingly, the coin was not a great success, and was soon discontinued, as all of Italy came to use the *denarius*.

For 75 years, the *denarius* continued with an unremitting series of Helmeted Roma on the obverse. The reverse featured the Discouri (the twins Castor and Pollex) riding horses or a god, usually Jupiter, driving a quadriga or biga*. Then in 137 things changed. The post of moneyer was held by three young men, called the Triumviri. As one of the first



(figure 1) **Victoriatus, showing head of Jupitor on obverse and Victory crowning military trophy on reverse.**

steps on the cursus honorum, it was held for one year. This career path, followed by Roman patricians, was comprised of several offices leading to the office of Consul for the most successful. It was shared with one other and held, like the other offices, for one year. The 19-year-olds who held the post of moneyer were understandably eager to make their mark, and it may be that they dared each other on.

One, M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus turned Roma's head on the coins in the opposite direction. As if that weren't enough, the figure in the quadriga was Apollo, who makes his first appearance on this coin. The names of Roma and Tampilus were also exchanged in another burst of originality. (figure 2)

(figure 2) **Denarius of Tampilus Q.f. Baebius showing TAMP. on obverse behind head of Roma, and BAEB.IQ.F below on reverse, ROMA under the galloping horses of the guadriga driven by an Apollo recognizable mostly by the laural branch he carries. People in Rome, who were thoroughly schooled in the gods and their symbols, would see this clearly!**

The second, Titus Veturius weighed in with a more startling change. Mars replaced Roma on the obverse. That held considerable "wow", but the reverse continued the excitement. The gods and figures of legend were replaced by an oath-taking scene, showing two standing warriors taking an oath and a kneeling attendant between them holding the sacrificial pig necessary for the proceedings.

**A Biga is a chariot drawn by two horses, while a quadriga is drawn by four. Ther term survives today in the troika, or three-horse chariot so often chasd by wolves in Russian tales.*

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The Penny, Coin for the Ages, Part II
The Denarius Meets the Roman Ego

By Sherry Briggs

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This scene had been shown on a gold stater of 217-216, but the use of this theme on a denarius was a major departure from tradition. (figure 3)

(figure 3) **Titus etrurius' denarius features Mars on the obverse, with the X (10) denomination clearly visible. The oath-taking scene on the reverse completes the break with the tradition of the preceding 75 years.**

It was up to the third member, however, to be the "shock jock" of the trio. Sextus Pompeus came up with an apparently traditional wolf with twins. This theme had not been shown before, but it did hark back to the founding of Rome, an arguably conservative theme. The kicker lies in the fact that this coin also shows a shepherd, with a fig tree in the background. (figure 4)

(figure 4) **The shepherd Faustulus finding the Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, fig tree in background. The Wolf looks as though she is giving a good licking to the face of one of the Twins. One account has it that Faustulus' wife was the wolf in question, becasue she was so greedy. Say it ain't so, Joe! A disheartening truth behind the legend, if it is in fact true. The Romans probably did not like it any better tan I do, and so the Wolf of Rome was born.**

The fig tree is held by some accounts to be responsible for snagging the floating cradle of the twins Romulus and Remus so that it came to ground rather than being swept down the river. The shepherd is none other then Faustulus, credited by the founding legend with finding the twins and bringing them home to be raised as his own. This is the person whom this young man was claiming as a most illustrious ancestor. Not for him to reverse Roma, introduce an unusual god, or invoke the current hot topic. With this coin, he made a direct reference to his own ancestry, using the official coinage of Rome! This was a foreshadowing of things to come. We will meet Sextus' son later.

The coins following this startling issue were mostly of the old type, although, with the door artistic opened, more "ego trips" made their appearance. This is not surprising because in 133 Tiberius Gracchus was elected Tribune of the Plebs. A man known for his integrity, he had as his primary agenda wide-reaching land reform. (5) Rome had grown from a small town to a mighty city exerting increasing control of the entire Mediterranean. The military operations entailed required men from throughout Italy, and in ever-increasing numbers. The result was that the small farmer who had been the backbone of Roman agriculture, was increasingly called on to be away from his land for years at a time. This circumstance frequently obliged him to sell his land to larger land-owners, for he could no longer care adequately for it.

The Romans held as an ideal the example of Cincinnatus, called from his fields by the Senate to be Dictator, only to return to his plowing within a month after having saved the Republic. The reality was now that such small farmers had been replaced by the owners of huge **latifundia**. (6) These vast tracts of land, farmed by gangs of slaves with no hope of freedom, were making a small group of rich men richer. They did not view Tiberius' reforms kindly.

The same year T. Gracchus was elected, the controversy reached a dangerous level. Matters climaxed when Pontifix Maximus Scipio Nasica, known for his arrogance and huge land holdings, signaled sacrifice in the Senate by drawing a fold of his toga over his head after a long and heated debate. By this act, he, as Pontifix, condoned wholesale killing. Those so inclined were legally free to slaughter Tiberius and any of his followers, and riots ensued. Violence had now entered Roman public life. When Tiberius' younger brother, the fiery Gaius, became Tribune in his turn, his agenda was revenge. He, too, met a swift end, but the people had found their heroes in these two men who had sacrificed their lives in an attempt to improve their lot. Soon others would arise who would take their case directly to the Roman masses. This "head count" had been swollen by the very people who had lost who lost their former small holdings. Soon, others would recognize in them a formidable power base. The time of Great Men, and great bloodshed, had arrived.

Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus** produced a coin in 135 BCE with a reverse showing the bronze **Columna** Minucia displayed in the Servian Wall, with togate figures on either side. (Figure 5) Once again a triumvir's forebear is honored on Roman state coinage. L. (Lucius) Minucius Augurinus was the first Roman of record to be honored by a public monument ordered and paid for by the people of Rome. He had won their gratitude by saving the grain supply at a crucial moment. This column came to be an important place for the distribution of the grain dole. The propaganda value of this coin must have been a potent tool!

****Roman names consisted of three parts, in this case Titus Minucius Augurinus. Municius was the family name, or simply nomen. The praenomen in this case is Titus, here abbreviated. There were not many of these, so that such abbreviations were both common and easily understood. Augurinus is the cognomen, which indicates the branch of the family. It was a sort of nickname, here perhaps referring to an ancestor who was known for his skill in augury. What, then, is the C. f.? The C stands for Gaius (!), but the f, being lower case, is more of a mystery. Together those two initials mean son (filius) of Gaius. This Roman habit of tucking important, and separate, information into the middle of a sentence/name/phrase has deviled students of Latin for centuries!*

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The Penny, Coin for the Ages, Part II
The Denarius Meets the Roman Ego

By Sherry Briggs

(continued from page 6)

(figure 5) **The ho-hum strictly pro-forma Roma has what looks like a star behind. This is actually a monogram for XVI, or 16. This represents the retariffing of the denarius to 16 asses rather than 10. The column is even more knobby than the one shown in Sear. My own interpretaton is that it protrayed stacked loaves of bread. Being bronze, rather than marble, it would be well able to carry off this "special effect".**

Not all coins harked back to significant Roman historical events. In 129 BCE a *denarius* of Sextus Julius Caesar (spelled "Caisar" on the coin) was produced on which Venus, claimed by the Julians as genatrix, drives the biga, and is crowned by Cupid behind, The type is not particularly remarkable, although Sear does note that this is the first appearance of "the illustrious name of Caesar". (Sear number166, 3rd Revised Edition) Who needs a major historical event when there is a progenitrix goddess to claim?

Another moneyer of this year, Q. Marcius Phillippus, produced a heavily veiled reference to his own **cognomen** in the depiction of a Macedonian horseman, which could be interpreted as representing Philip V, the Macedonian ruler defeated by Rome in 179. The coins of the time of Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus, most active between 133 and 121 BCE, were surprisingly toned down, although there are several reversed involving victories and Mars, god of war. Although we might anticipate dramatic images, that is not what is shown by the coinage of this era. It may be that the turbulence of the times mandated comfortingly familiar images.

(figure 6) **Roma is strictly yawn, and marred by what might be bankers' marks in this example. The name of Mettelus, which surrounds the Macedonian shield, is itself surrounded by a laurel wreath. This coin commemorates the deeds of the coiner's father. It has not taken long for the denarius to move from honorng an ancient and near-mythical ancestor to honoring the father of the coiner.**

In 127 BCE M. Caecilius Q.f. Metellus, produced a Macedonian shield with an elephant's head at center. (figure 6) This was especially significant, because it is possible to trace a specific and recent family reference: his father had defeated the Macedonian pretender Andriscus about twenty years earlier.

The next year an even more direct reference appeared: the seated portrait of Flamen Quirinalis Q. Fabius Pictor. The **Flamenes** were the very highest-ranking priests, and it is obvious from this *denarius* that the coiner, N. Fabius Pictor, was not only celebrating a recent ancestor, but actually portraying him on a coin. More tributes appeared in the following years, usually to ancestors.

In 105 a L(ucius) Thorius Balbus minted a coin showing Juno Lanuvium, veiled, on the obverse, with a charging bull on the reverse. This coiner came from Lanuvium, and the charging bull was a play on the name Thorius (Taurus). (figure 7)

(figure 7) **Thorius Balbus, took the opportunity to produce a pun on Taurus, another variant on his name, and commemorate his hometown, Lavernum, on the obverse.**

In 100 BCE two quaesters, L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus and Q. Servilius Caepio, produced a coin showing themselves, seated, on the reverse. (figure 8) Although the heads of the two figures are indistinct, the legend made the identification certain. Like the Munician coin produced 35 years earlier, the central issue shedding glory on the heads of these two officials is the grain supply. Until this point, no coin had shown the coiner himself. In showing themselves, rather than a forebear this pair reached a new frontier for the Roman ego. It is significant that this coin was produced by special decree of the Senate.

(figure 8) **King Sabinus is easily recognizable by his appearance on this coin, even though the legend is obscured. The obverse, showing the misguided Tarptia's futile attempts to ward off her "givt" of shields is clear enough. By this time, a denomination mark was ot longer necessary. The star within the crescent moon above is something that deserves further research.**

(continued on page 8)

The Penny, Coin for the Ages, Part II
The Denarius Meets the Roman Ego

By Sherry Briggs

(continued from page 7)

The Social Wars (90-88 BCE) produced a *denarius* bearing the head of Italia on the obverse, a clear reference to the troubles of the times. In general, however, the coinage is unremarkable. This is perhaps in itself a significant clue. The times were tumultuous enough that perhaps the idea of things being as they had been was more attractive than potentially disruptive- or attention attracting- innovation.
There was one rather startling exception. In 89 BCE there was another breakthrough, from the standpoint of the Roman ego: King Tatius of the Sabines appeared on the obverse of a denarius produced by L. Titurius L.f. Sabenius. (figure 9) The reverse depicts an incident that took place during the war with the Sabines of whom Sabenius was by name a descendent. This war was the result of the fabled Rape of the Sabines.***

(figure 9) **King Sabinus is easily recognizable by his appearance on this coin, even though the legend is obscured. The obverse, showing the misguided Tarptia's futile attempts to ward off her "givt" of shields is clear enough. By this time, a denomination mark was ot longer necessary. The star within the crescent moon above is something that deserves further research.**

The newly founded city of Rome had been quickly populated by means of giving sanctuary to assorted men fleeing their own cities, as well as a number of local shepherds. These worthies were willing and able to help with the building of their new town, but they were all men. King Romulus saw this as a distinct difficulty for the future of the city, and so he made plans to correct the situation. The Romans invited the neighboring Sabines and others, to a great banquet to celebrate the building of their new city. When the guests had eaten, and drunk their fill, the Romans rose up and each of them grabbed a young woman sitting nearby. Carefully planned, the project went off without a hitch. The other guests, too full of wine to make an effective protest, were dispersed and went home without their daughters and sisters.

An insult like this could not go unanswered, and it wasn't long before several of Rome's neighbors looked to King Tatius of the Sabines to lead them against the Romans. When they arrived, they found the Roman citadel buttoned up tight under the command of Spurius Tarpeius. The Sabines kept a close watch, and soon saw a young girl slip outside the fortifications to gather some water. Perhaps she went to a spring with sacred significance, but all Livy says is that the water was for a religious ceremony. At any rate, Tatius spoke with her, and promised her what the Sabines wore upon their left arms if she would let them into the citidel. One can imagine the girl's eyes glittering with the reflected image of gold as she stared at the heavy bracelets they wore, and with their massive rings adorned with gems. She agreed to leave the door unlatched. Not long after, the Sabines crept within the fortifications, and gained possession of the citadel. Their very first act was to surround the girl and raise their left arms, glittering with their weight of gold and gems, to hurl down upon her the other thing they held with their left arm: their shields. It is this incident which is portrayed on the coin. (Figure 8) Perhaps the saddest note in the whole thing is that this traitor was Tarpatia, daughter of that very same Tarpateus who commanded the citadel. (7)

With this advantage, the Sabines and Romans continued the fight, with the Sabines pouring down from the citadel upon the Romans in the valley. Despite the Sabines' apparent advantage, the Romans were turning the battle, and it was evident that a major slaughter was about to ensue. It was then that the Sabine women, seeing their husbands battling with their fathers, took things into their own hands. Led by Hersilia, the wife whom Romulus had chosen, they left the safety of the citadel and ran down in their own turn upon the field of battle. With no regard for their own danger, they placed themselves between the two armies, pleading with them to stop the war. It worked. The power of their persuasion was such as to inspire the two previously warring armies to become one state, with King Tatius and King Romulus sharing the throne of a Rome enlarged by not only these men, but also their families. With his coin, Sabeneus made a bold move to magnify his own Sabine heritage using both the reverse and the obverse of the coin.

Summary

The *denarius*, which had been strictly limited to carrying images of the state of Rome for its first 75 years, began in 137 BCE to show images relating to the coiners' forebears. These images, when they occurred, grew increasingly specific, and referred to ever more recent events, until in 100 BCE a coin was produced that portrayed the coiners themselves. In 89 BCE the obverse itself bore an ancestral image. Although this was, like the first reverse showing an ancestor, an image harking back to the founding of Rome, the trend was clear. It was also becoming increasingly clear that the might of Rome was being felt ever further abroad. Those who aspired to greatness were responding to what might be considered a clarion call of history, and those who followed would continue this trend, to produce some of the most striking, and even shocking images ever seen.

**** This was rape in the sense of seizing, not rape in the modern sense, and is related to words sucvh as raptor and rapture.*

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The Penny, Coin for the Ages, Part II
The Denarius Meets the Roman Ego

By Sherry Briggs

(continued from page 8)

[The Celator, article on Hannibal, Father of the Denarius]

Citations

(1) Sear, p. 19.
(2) Perseus Digital Library, Polybius 3.100: "Hannibal in Apulia"
(3) Perseus Digital Library, Polybius 8.27-33
(4) Oxfort, P. 408
(5) Chronicles pp. 128-9
(6) Chronicles, p. 60
(7) Perseus Digital Library, Livy, 1.11
(8) Sear, p. 99, #139

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Questions and Answers:

1. President Franklin D. Roosevelt placed the first $500 order for what on April 30, 1941?

2. What percentage of United States currency is circulated outside the United States?

3. Massachusetts Pine Tree Shillings all have one date. What was it?

4. Four African American men signed US currency. Who were they?

5. A fifth African American signed currency from 1977-81. Who was she?

6. 2006 is the 50th Anniversary of what legislation that affects all US currency?

(answers found in this issue of Winning Ways)

The 2005 WIN
"Gloria Peters Literary Award"
being presented to David Wray
for his article
"Home or Hell in Half an Hour".
Prue Fitts, president,
presenting the award to
David Wray

Two Interesting Medals

By Lawrence S. Gaye

Pisanello Medal

The Italian sculptor Antonio Pisano (c.1395-1455), commonly known as Pisanello, held a very prominent spot in the Italian art community of his time. Pisanello was a leading proonent of the international Gothic style. This gifted artist pioneered the style of artistic and poetic realism in the era immediately preceding Leonardo Da Vinci. He was much sought after in the courts of Mantua and Ferrara and by the newly crowned Alfonso V, the King of Naples. It was therefore no surprise that Pisanello was chosen to produce a special medal on the occasion of the visit of John VIII Paleologus, the second to last Bysantine Emperor.

John VIII came to Italy in search of aid for his empire which was under extreme pressure from the Turks. He sought an alliance that would not only be political but also religious in nature. To the astonishment of the Italians and the folks back home John VIII offered to accept the Roman Pope, renounce Eastern Orthodoxy and unite the competing churches under one head.

John VIII reasoned that Byzantium was the only bulwark left preventing the Turks and Islam from overrunning the West, and therefore the West would come to his aid in enlightened self interes. John was greeted like a rock star whereever he went, and gala receptions awaited him on every part of his trip. He departed Italy with the assurance tht aid was on the way to Constantinople. When he returned to Constatninople he found the country in a major uproar because of his renouncement of Orthodoxy. John VIII abdicated his trhone and he and his wife both entered the nonastic life. Even worse, the promised aid never arrived and John VIII's Successor (and brother), Constantine XI Paleologus, died on the walls on May 28, 1453 defending it from Mehmet II and his soon to be victorious army, Constantine XI was the last of the Byzantine emperors. One wonders what would have happened had the promised aid arrived; our history would certainly have been changed.

US Mint Medal: Dr. David Hosack

I do love medals - if I didn't collect Byzantine Coinage I'm sure I would be a medal nut. I try to keep my eye out for inexpensive yet interesing bronzes. I was fortunate enough to be offered a neat medal which I thought would have been perfect for my wife Suzanne's music collectoin as it had a harp on the reverse. It is a bronzed proof of a gentleman by the name of Dr. David Hosack, and is about 33 mm.

Neither I nor the seller knew who this Dr. David Hosack was, but the wonderful bust right obverse with a huge die break and the fact that it was a bronzed proof medal made it an excellent acquistions for me to give sSuzanne as a gift.

The reverse of the medal features the inscription "Arts and Science" along with the tools and symbols of the arts and sciences of the time; the caduceus of a doctor, the palette of a painter, the harp of a musician, and the square and divider of the surveyor to name a few. Below was inscribed "FURST.F", short for the Latin "Furst Fecit" (Furst Made IT), the name of the medal's engraver.

I became quite intrigued by the medal and tried to do some research but kep running into dead ends. So I put it away for a while and just enjoyed it for what it was - a beautiful numismatic item for my collection.

Fast forward a few months. I was trying to eliminate some of the auction catalogues that were taking up way too much shelf and storage space. I decided to peruse each one and see if the contained anything I could use for research. So one by one ?I turned the pages. I hit a Stack's auction catalogue and lo and hehold, the image of "my" medal hit me square in the face - finally, some information of the piece that I could use.

It turns out that the medal is a U.S. Mint product engraved by Moritz Furst and struck c>1820. Moritz Furst was born in Hungary in 1782 and studied at Vienna and Milan. In 1807 he went tot he United States and was appointed Engraver at the Mint of Philadelphia, where he served from 1808 until 1838. His series of 27 medals, commemorating American successes durng the war between England and the United States from 1812 to 1815, were struck by specail resolution of Congress.

(continued on page11)

Two Interesting Medals

By Lawrence S.. Gaye

(continued from page 10)

Alexander Hamilton

Furst was a good friend of Dr. Hosack. One could surmise that it is a bit over the top to strike a medal for one's friend if one didn't know a bit of backgrtound on Dr. Hosack. It turns out he was quite a famous man. Dr. Hosack was the first American physician to use a stethoscope; he also founded Belleview Hospital i New York City. Another incidnet that propelled him into the spotlight also ws as a result of his profession as a physician.

It seems Dr. Hosack was the physician i attendance at the famous duel between Alexander Hamilton and second Vice-President of the United States, Aaron Burr, at Weehawken, NEw Jersey on July 11, 1804 in which Mr. Hamilton was fatally wounded. MR. Burr lived till September 14, 1836.

Aaron Burr

There is much in the history of this period that sparks further investigation, bbut we are talking about medal for now. A always am happy when serendipidy enters the research picture. This is a much more meaningful find for me because of the tie to early American history as well as the search for answers. Oh by the way, I selfishly "black holed" the medal. Sorry Susanne.

Duel of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, July 11, 1804, in Weehawken, NJ. From Lamb's history of New York.

References and sources for more information:
Pisanello Medal: *Pisanello's Medallion of the Emperor Joh VIII Palaeologus, Roberto Weiss, Published bythe TRustees of the British Museum, 1966.*
Hosack Medal: *Lewis and Clark Journey of Discovery; New York Public Library Digital Gallery*
Weiss Collection of Medalist: *United States Coin and Paper Money featuring selections from the DR. Alfred R. Globus Collection, STakcs Auction House, June 9-1, 1999.*

This article was written for the Williamette Coin Club and Mr. Gaye has given us permission for this reprint.

How to Nurture A Young Numismatist

By Marianne A. Musella, MBA

Many people have asked "Why is it important to nurture a young numismatist?" The answer depends on who asks the question. Coin dealers need to increase their client base. Young numismatists grow up to be loyal customers of coin dealers that take the time to communicate with them and are honest in their dealings with a young client. Coin collectors enjoy sharing their collections with others. A young collector has enthusiasm and a long attention span for those stories of finding the right coin for a collection. Coin organizations need new members and need to teach in order to keep their 501-C3 educational tax status. Young collectors are eager to learn, grateful for the attention, and are the future leaders of these organizations.

Parents motivations differ from all of the above. They want to keep their children happy. Sharing an interest with a child is a lot of fun. It is better to have a child collect coins, which will always have an intrinsic value, than the many "fad collectibles" that Madison Avenue has pawned off on American kids. Coins are living history - interesting, valuable and timeless. Studying them will make your child aware of economics, finance and history. And colleges are always looking for students with interesting extra-curricular activities. Numismatics makes your child stand out in a crowd of other applicants.

As a parent of a young numismatist, I will focus this article on what a parent can do to nurture a young numismatist. My son Francis has been studying and collecting coins for the last 8 years. He is now 14 and has an impressive resume filled with many coin-related accomplishments. It has been very rewarding to watch him learn, grow and mature into a well educated Numismatic Scholar, a certification he received from the American Numismatic Association after 2 years of studying, taking correspondence courses and tests, and reading books.

The educational opportunities abound in numismatics. You can use numismatics to teach about the customs, cultures, and histories of the US and foreign countries. Most coinage tells a story. US commemorative coinage depicts memorable events or people in American History like the Discovery of America, the Olympics, the 200th Anniversary of the White House, George Washington, Ben Franklin, and Thomas Edison. Ancient coins are filled with portraits of rulers and symbols like Constantine, Nero, and the Roman Owl. Along with my young numismatist, I have found the study of coins and paper money fascinating, alluring, and well worth the investment in time and money. Here is my advice on how to nurture a young collector based on my experiences with my son, Francis.

The best thing a parent can do for a young coin collector is to encourage them to explore the field. It may be a 50 state quarter that catches their eye or a news report on a million dollar coin. Whatever gets a child's attention, a parent should be supportive both financially and emotionally. The educational opportunities in numismatics are varied and the best place to start is on the web. Find the websites for the US Mint, www.usmint.gov. The US Mint site has a lot of information for young collectors including how coins are made. They also sell coins and other materials directly to the public, so you can get that new quarter "hot off the presses." The next sight to visit is the American Numismatic Association (ANA), www.money.org. The ANA is the premier coin association in the country with an extensive educational program including week-long classes in Colorado Springs, correspondence courses, and numerous free lectures at their coin shows. They also have a special program at shows for young collectors. ANA hosts two major coin shows annually in different parts of the country. They also publish a monthly magazine, The Numismatist, which is full of interesting articles and information. Young numismatists, called YNs, have their own internet magazine called Your Newsletter. For a free subscription, write to YourNewsletter@money.org.

Find out from the ANA site if there is a regional coin organization in your area like the Florida United Numismatists (FUN), www.funtopics.org or the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS). Regional coin associations usually have coin shows annually in the region and many have programs for young collectors, educational exhibits, and free coin lectures. Regional organizations usually publish a magazine; FUN publishes FUNTOPICS and CSNS publishes The Centinel.

To find a coin club in your area look at the ANA website under member clubs. Local coin clubs may have a monthly coin show and a monthly coin meeting. Some clubs publish a newsletter. The local coin club is a good place to meet other collectors and hopefully find a mentor for your child. Call a local club and ask if you can attend a local meeting as a guest. Ask a club officer to introduce your young collector to the other members. There may be a member in the club who has the same interests as your YN. Most organizations have a young numismatist membership rate, so joining local clubs and regional or national associations will not be too expensive.

For a really local way to learn about collecting, visit the library. Most libraries have coin books, so check out a few books and explore the subject. Look at section 737 in your library, if they don't have a book you want, ask them to order books from their inter-library lending service. All study should start with The Official Red Book, A Guide Book of United States Coins by R. S. Yeoman. This book covers American coins from the 1600s to present day.

(continued on page 13)

How to Nurture A Young Numismatist

By Marianne A. Musella, MBA

(continued from page 12)

It includes the history of coins, photographs, prices, mintages, and grades. Another book your YN should have is the Official A.N.A. Grading Standards For United States Coins. The photos in this book will teach your collector how to grade coins, one of the most important skills in collecting. Young collector who are members of the ANA, can borrow books from their extensive lending library for the cost of postage. The adage in collecting is "buy the book before you buy the coin." So building a good library is something collectors do.

Besides the US Mint, there are other Federal Government Branches that can interest your YN. The Federal Reserve Bank in New York City gives away a lot of books after their bank vault tour. Their vault holds more gold than Fort Knox. You can visit it, with reservations, for free and see many famous American and World Coins on display from the American Numismatic Society. The Philadelphia Mint and the Denver Mint offer free tours of their facilities where coins are minted. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving offers tours of their printing facilities in Washington, D.C. and Fort Worth, Texas. These tours give young numismatists a great educational opportunity to learn about the minting, storage, and printing of US paper money, coins, and gold bullion. The American Numismatic Association has a marvelous coin museum and library in Colorado Springs and admission is also free.

Visiting local coin shops also gives a young collector an opportunity to look at coins. Find a shop with a friendly owner who has the patience to let a young person just look at coins. We tried several shops before we found an owner who had the requisite amount of patience. Every city and town has a coin shop and the yellow pages is a place to start looking for a shop. I do not recommend buying coins without getting educated on why a coin has value. Coin values are dependent on the condition, rarity, and desirability of the coin. Coin shops and dealers use monthly price guides to determine a retail price of a coin. So generally prices are somewhat negotiable. Don't buy coins from TV shows, telemarketers, or EBAY. This is no place for a novice. Coin prices and coin claims are generally inflated. Although learning involves making mistakes, do not let your young collector make these kind of mistakes.

Perhaps the most important thing to do to nurture a young collector is to learn about coins with them. As your child's first teacher, you have been with them from the beginning. They look up to you and value your opinion. Encourage them to read the books, ask questions, and find the answers. Exploring the world of coins can be the best voyage you take with your child. Enjoy the ride!

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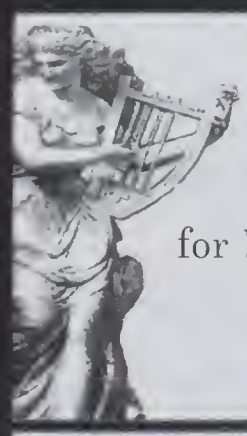

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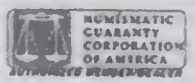

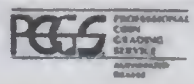

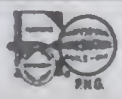

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EDITORS NOTEBOOK

JIM BEST, Editor
Bestopics@aol.com

I can't beleive that it is the first of March already. Time flies by when you are having so much fun. Collecting should be fun not hard work. When it becomes unbearable then it is work. Don't quit, don't give up. Keep trying and give it your all. Try to make it fun again. I wish everything would always work the way I wanted it to, but that just isn't to be. When I want the price of silver to go up, it usually goes down. When I want it to go down, so I can buy some, it usually goes up. They say that is life. So... I continue to go on with life and hope for the best.

I think we all should take a few minutes and be thankful for what we have and not dwell on the tough spots in our lives. We should give life our all and keep looking for that hard to find treasure with all the enthusiasm we can. If you are looking for a tough item, start asking other women in numismatics if they have ever seen the item you are looking for, maybe someone will say, " Hey I saw one of those in an auction just the other day...." You might get lucky and own the piece tomorrow. If not, you will have at least met someone new and learned something different you can share with others. Good Luck Hunting!!!

Bring your friends to the meeting on Saturday at 9:00 AM, April 8th, 2006 in Atlanta, we will be having an auction and a very interesting program by Bob Fritch about "What I Collect". You just might win one of the many door prizes we give away. Maybe you would like to share your story about collecting. Talk to Prue Fitts, our president, she would love to set up a meeting time to have you give a program for other Women and Men in Numismatics to share.

See you all in Atlanta at the ANA Spring Show.

Jim

Don't forget, we are looking for a new editor as I am retiring after the next issue. Contact Prue Fitts if you are interested.

NEW MEMBERS

Victoria Harmon **Kate Cahill**

Rosemarie Ingenie **Elizabeth Pendleton**

Maggie Wihnyk

CONGRATULATIONS!!

WELCOME TO WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS!

COIN SHOW ETIQUETTE

By Buddy Hirsh & Tony Swicer

Everyone has their own approach to buying and selling coins. Some people are very good at transactions, some are lousy. The following are some thoughts on the subject.

SELLING- As a dealer behind the table, I always like to greet everyone who comes to my table, it breaks the ice. Asking what you are looking for saves both of us time and needless looking. I always try to sell at a fair price. Some dealers look to make a killing on every coin. It's up to you to know current pricing, if not you will get buried in a coin.

BUYING- When you are buying from a dealer at a show, you should be professional. Don't sprawl your briefcase and papers all over the dealers cases so that no one can see anything. Do not bring a drink to a dealers table. I have had drinks knocked over on my case before. When you are looking at a dealers coins, do not take the coins out of the dealers sight. Do not put them below the table or behind your back, and do not go into your pockets while at the table. Dealers likewise should not put the customers coins out of the sight of the customer. Never take coins away from the table without the dealers permission. If you take a set of coins away from the table and a coin winds up missing, guess who is a suspect. Any purchases made at another dealers table should be put away before you look at coins at the next dealers table. Don't give the dealer the idea that you are trying to switch coins or stealing coins. Never go behind a dealers table without asking permission to do so. Never cut between dealers tables to get to the next isle. Go around like everyone else.

Don't dicker on the price of a coin just for the sake of dickering. Once the dealer learns your MO, he will up the starting price on every coin and get what he wants anyway. Don't wine and tell the dealer what is wrong with every coin. Either buy the coin, counter offer, or go on to the next item. If you give the dealer a hard time, I guarantee you that when he gets nice coins for sale, you will be the last to see them, if at all. Don't linger at a dealers table when he is buying or selling a big deal. If a dealer is busy with a customer, don't butt in, walk away. Never try to steal a deal away from a dealer in front of his table. If you do not have a table, you must go outside to transact business with others that do not have a table. No transacting in the isles. Don't let a dealer try to bully you into buying a coin and visa versa.

A line that won't work at a coin show might work at a gun or antique show. Here's an example. A dealer has a coin set that catalogs $300. He might want $150-200. At a coin show, the melt value is irrelevant, but at a gun show you could ask, " what's the melt value on that set?" and get it for melt, $50.

If you want to look at something in a dealers case, always ask permission. It always seems that an open case draws flies, if you know what I mean. In time you will learn who the higher priced dealers are, and avoid them. If you feel that the dealer has over graded a coin give it back and walk away. Save yourself time and aggravation. Never take a coin out of it's holder without asking permission.

When you are buying at a show you should ask the dealer if he will take your check. Most dealers will take a check if you can give them a coin dealer reference. Virtually no dealer will take a credit card at a show. The easiest form of payment is always cash. Any way that you purchase a coin, always get a receipt on a hundred dollars or more purchase. That way, it is easily returnable if it is counterfeit. Do not remove the coin from the dealers holder until you have bought it and you are absolutely satisfied with the coin.

If you are not sure of the grade on a coin, ask the dealer if you can show the coin to someone else for an opinion. Try not to use the other dealers name that you are showing the coin too. If I am shown a coin, I hate to ruin a deal for another dealer, then I'm the bad guy. If another dealer tells you not to buy the coin, don't go back to the dealer who owns the coin and say, "Tony said it was a piece of junk". Just give the coin back and say, "No thank you", and leave.

The bottom line is, if you act professional in your coin transactions, you will get a better deal, you will get first look at new coins, and everyone will be happy. (and that's a good thing).

Permission has been given to us to reprint this article from FUN-Topics.

From the Secretary's Desk

WIN meeting
Saturday Jan 7, 2006
9:00 AM
FUN Convention
Orlando, FL

The meeting was called to order by President Fitts at 9:05 am at the 2006 FUN Show at the Orlando Convention Center North. Attendees introduced themselves and signed in.

The minutes of the previous meeting as published in Winning Ways were approved after a motion by Patti Finner and seconded by Cindy Mohon.

The Treasurer's Report was approved after a motion by Jim Best, seconded by Rita Jene Sledz.

The newest Constitution and Bylaws as approved by the WIN Board were distributed to the attendees.

President Fitts thanked the presently seated board for their service. The newly elected board was then installed by ANA President William Horton.

President Fitts introduced our speaker Sandy Gulde. Her topic "What to do if a hurricane hit Phoenix" was very informative and followed by a discussion period. Sandy was presented a certificate of appreciation.

The President thanked Cindy Wibker and Carrie Best for providing the refreshments for the meeting.

"Winning Ways" was discussed and suggestions from the members are being sought to help cut costs and still have a good journal. More will be decided at a later meeting.

A web page idea was presented by President Fitts and Cindy Mohon informed us WIN already had a very rudimentary one with ANA links. It would need to be updated and Cindy will look into this.

A program for WIN to support the Boy/Girl Scout merit badge programs was discussed and a poll was taken of the membership to see if it was something WIN should try to incorporate into its mission. The concept was approved without objection and the matter will be brought up for more input at Central States.

President Fitts presented Don Charters and Rita Jene Sledz with a gift in recognition of their outstanding service to WIN. She also credited dealer Tom Cederlind for his contributions to WIN's success and stated he has signed up more members than anyone else.

WIN has received two 2005 "50th Anniversary of FUN" Redbooks signed by Ken Bressett and a copy of "U.S. Gold Counterfeit Detection Guide" by Bill Fivaz. They will be auctioned off at Columbus or the ANA show and an announcement will be published in Winning Ways for bids.

The WIN Gloria Peters Literary Award was presented to David Wray for his article "Home or Hell in Half an Hour". Prue will present it to him at a future convention.

The WIN Scholarship drawing was drawn. Winners were Marianne Musella and Katie Heinrich with Sherry Briggs as the alternate. WIN will pay for the Summer Seminar fees, travel will be the responsibility of the winners.

Door prizes were then chosen. President Fitts closed the meeting at 10:20 am.

Respectfully Submitted,

Patti Finner

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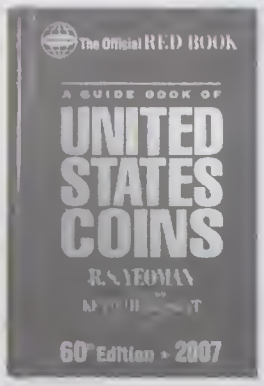
Answers to Questions on page 10

1. Savings Bond.
2. 2/3.
3. 1652.
4. Blanche K. Bruce, Judson W. Lyons, William T. Vernon and James C Napier. These men served as Registers of the Treasury. Until the series 1923 currency, the two signatures on almost all currenccy (except Fractional Currency and Demand Notes) were of the Treasurer and the Register. Four of the 17 registers were African American.
5. The fifty African American whose signatue appeared on currency was Azie Taylor Morton. Ms. Morton was the 36th Teasurer of the US.
6. The legistation to make "In God We Trust" the National Motto and place it on all currency was passed in 1956. 2006 is the 50th Anniversary.



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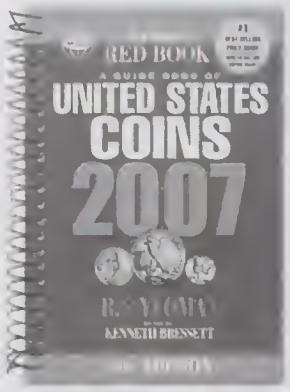

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Message for details on page 2

W.I.N. Scholarship Award

If you would like to apply for WIN's scholarship award to the ANA summer conference, now is the time! Deadline for applications is December 15. If you want to apply:

- You need to write a full page (200-250 word) essay including why you want to attend the conference, and your numismatic background to the editor.
- Also send a signed and dated disclaimer that you will not hold WIN responsible for loss or injury while attending or traveling to or from the conference.
- The winner agrees to provide Winning Ways a report on their experience at the summer seminar, reasonable length suggested.
- You must be a WIN member at least one year before applying, be an active member such as:
  - writing articles for Winning Ways,
  - serving on the board or directors,
  - presenting a program at a WIN meeting,
  - selling 50/50 tickets at a major show
  - signing up at least 4 new members, within the past couple of years.
- Dues paid for the scholarship year must accompany the application if not already paid. All dues must be received by Dec. 15.
- **WIN pays** present ANA member tuition, and dormitory room and board for a double occupancy room.
- You are eligible if your WIN dues are paid and you have not won a scholarship in the last 5 years.
- The winning name will be drawn at the **W.I.N.** meeting in conjunction with the FUN show each January. You do not need to be present to win.

We look forward to receiving your application SOON!!

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